Application No. 10/716,000

Paper Dated: January 18, 2005

In Reply to USPTO Correspondence of September 15, 2004

Attorney Docket No. 4369-032092

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in

the application:

Listing of Claims

Claims 1-19 (cancelled).

Claim 20 (previously presented): An accelerated petrifaction process of

lignocellulose materials, comprising the step of impregnating with an aqueous solution an

alkaline hydroxide and a soluble silicate, under pH conditions that permits its partial

neutralization and insolublization of the salts in situ in the interior of the lignocellulose

material by the action of acid groups present in the lignocellulose material and the acidic

action of carbon dioxide present in the surrounding air.

Claim 21 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation with silicasilicate occurs in a range of pH between 9 and 13, and preferably

between 11 and 12.

Claim 22 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation is performed with wood having a humidity content between 1% and 50%,

and preferably less than 30%.

Claim 23 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the soluble silicate used is sodium silicate, in a silicesilica solution, with a concentration

between 1% and 28% inby weight, preferably between 4% and 16% inby weight.

Claim 24 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the soluble silicate used is potassium silicate, in a silicon solution, with a silicon dioxide

Page 7 of 14

{W0163933.1}

Application No. 10/716,000

Paper Dated: January 18, 2005

In Reply to USPTO Correspondence of September 15, 2004

Attorney Docket No. 4369-032092

concentration between 1% and 28% inby weight, preferably between 4% and 16% inby

weight.

Claim 25 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation is performed under vacuum and pressure conditions in at least one

successive cycle of vacuum and pressure.

Claim 26 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation is performed under a pressure of 1 to 20 atmospheres during a period of 10

to 300 minutes, preferably from 15 to 60 minutes.

Claim 27 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation stage is performed by immersion at atmospheric pressure.

Claim 28 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the impregnation stage is performed with showers or other aspersion methods.

Claim 29 (previously presented): The process according to claim 20, wherein

soluble metaborate salts are added to the solution of an alkaline hydroxide and a silicate, used

for impregnation.

Claim 30 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2029, wherein

the metaborate is produced previously through the reaction of boric acid with a highly

dissociated hydroxide and is next added to the silicate solution.

Claim 31 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2029, wherein

the metaborate is produced through the reaction of soluble sodium or potassium tetraborate

with a highly dissociated hydroxide and it is next added to the silicate solution.

Claim 32 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the concentration of the impregnating solution has a content of soluble metaborate salt of

Page 8 of 14

{W0163933.1}

Application No. 10/716,000

Paper Dated: January 18, 2005

In Reply to USPTO Correspondence of September 15, 2004

Attorney Docket No. 4369-032092

0.02% to 0.7% of boron inby weight, preferably between 0.1% and 0.3% of boron inby

weight.

Claim 33 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the final concentration of boron in the lignocellulose material is 0.08 and 3.20 kg/m³,

preferably 0.40 to 1.40 kg/m³ of wood and of 4 to 126 kg/m³ of silicesilica, preferably

between 18 and 74 kg/m³ of woodsilica.

Claim 34 (currently amended): The process according to claim 20, wherein

the insolubilization of silicesilica and boron can be facilitated in the interior of the

lignocellulose material due to a subsequent washing stage with water, with water acidulated

with inorganic acids, organic acids, and/or salts or a mixture of them.

Claim 35 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2034, wherein

the washing is performed with a solution that contains specified quantities of sulfuric acid,

hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, boric acid, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, formic acid or a

mixture of them.

Claim 36 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2034, wherein

the washing is performed with a soluble alkalinearthalkaline earth element solution.

Claim 37 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2034, wherein

the washing with water or with a liquid of more acidic characteristics than those of the

impregnating liquid occurs under vacuum and pressure conditions.

Claim 38 (currently amended): The process according to claim 2034, wherein

the washing with water or with a liquid of more acidic characteristics than those of the

impregnating liquid occurs via baths, or other methods of immersion, or showers or other

methods of aspersion.

Page 9 of 14

{W0163933.1}

Application No. 10/716,000 Paper Dated: January 18, 2005

In Reply to USPTO Correspondence of September 15, 2004

Attorney Docket No. 4369-032092

Claim 39 (currently amended): The process according to claim 36, wherein the soluble alkaline earth element solution is at least one of calcium, strontium or barium, as soluble chlorides or nitrates.